

Attributes: The New Kid on the Block

When you switch fonts in \TeX grouping keeps changes to another font local to the group. But there is more than fonts. Most macro packages provide color support and in $\text{Con}\TeX$ t we also support some PDF related features like outlines and hidden invisible ink. These features all share a common problem: we need to keep track of their state in the page stream and across pages and splitting content also takes some care. A maybe less obvious example are hyperlinks, which is natively supported by $\text{pdf}\TeX$ (although $\text{Con}\TeX$ t does it slightly differently).

In order to make such features easier (and more robust) to implement $\text{lua}\TeX$ provides attributes. These behave like fonts but are by design indifferent of what they represent. They travel with the nodes (each node can have attributes) and it's up to the macro package to make sure that the intended behaviour takes place. For this Lua code is used in combination with processing node lists, either by using callbacks or by postprocessing boxes.

In this talk I will explain what attributes are, and how they can be of use to macro writers.

$\text{Con}\TeX$ t MkIV: $\text{lua}\TeX$ hits the road (could be talk and tutorial)

In $\text{Con}\TeX$ t dealing with different backends has never complicated the system because driver dependent features are isolated rather well and use a driver independent layer. Different frontends are supported by conditional sections in the code which are dealt with at format generation time. When $\text{X}\TeX$ came around, frontend issues became more noticeable and with $\text{lua}\TeX$ we can safely say that we're dealing with a new kind of \TeX (although it is still downward compatible with $\text{pdf}\TeX$).

In order to use $\text{lua}\TeX$ to its full power, i.e. go beyond what $\text{pdf}\TeX$ provides, one needs to extend or even rewrite substantial parts of macro packages. As we develop $\text{lua}\TeX$, Taco and I do lots of tests and we use $\text{Con}\TeX$ t as a testbed. In the process large parts of this macro package are replaced and the related version is tagged MkIV (its predecessor has tag MkII). When $\text{lua}\TeX$ has become stable we will rewrite parts of $\text{Con}\TeX$ t even more drastically but the current state already gives a good impression of the impact that $\text{lua}\TeX$ will have on writing macros.

In this talk I will discuss what impact $\text{lua}\TeX$ has on the current releases of $\text{Con}\TeX$ t, and what the consequences will be for its future.

Zapfino: Hermann's Torture Test for \TeX

The next couple of years \TeX ies have to explore the new landscape of OpenType fonts. Most of the implementation details will be hidden beyond user interfaces of macro packages. However this does not hide the potential mess that users can invoke when they start enabling or disabling features related to fonts.

Thanks to the Oriental \TeX project Taco can spend substantial time on coding $\text{lua}\TeX$ which in turn means that I have lots of testing and prototyping on my plate. We also spend much time on discussing the interfaces and extensions to the program and due to this as well as realistic testing $\text{lua}\TeX$ develops rapidly. However, in order to fulfill the requirements of the Oriental \TeX project we need to be able to typeset high quality Arab. Since I'm more familiar with Latin and since I had the Zapfino Pro handwriting font waiting for me in OpenType format I decided to use that font as benchmark for advanced node processing in $\text{lua}\TeX$. It proved to be a worthy contender. In the process we were able to optimize node support in $\text{lua}\TeX$ and it also triggered reimplementing the OpenType tables (from FontForge format 1 to format 2).

In this presentation I will discuss how we deal with advanced features that are part of OpenType fonts like Zapfino. I will also explain how such features are implemented in Lua and \TeX code.